

## The Watchman and Southron

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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1860 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

The programme for diversified farming in Sumter county, to meet boll weevil conditions, formulated and recommended by the committee named at the county-wide mass meeting, held on July 25th is printed today. Chairman R. B. Belser and his fellow committee-men have given the matter careful and painstaking consideration, and the programme outlined should receive the serious consideration by every farmer and land owner. It is practical in every respect, and no crop has been recommended that is new and unknown to the farmers of this section. The crops are adapted to the soil and climate of Sumter county and all have been grown heretofore on a small scale for home use by many farmers. All that is proposed by the committee is that subsidiary crops with which our farmers are familiar, be adopted as money crops and by organization and co-operation in production and marketing be turned to profit.

The leaders of the union miners in the coal regions of West Virginia put all the blame for the troubles on the mine owners, while the mine operators declare that the union miners have caused the strife by interfering with the non-union miners. The truth probably lies midway between the two statements.

The people of South Carolina should not permit themselves to be misled and influenced by the demagogues who are raising a clamor about high taxes for the purpose of slipping into office during the excitement. The majority of the taxpayers have demanded better roads, better school houses, longer terms for schools, higher salaries for the teachers, rural policemen and innumerable other things that cost money. The money for these improvements and conveniences can be provided in no other way than by increased taxation. You cannot eat your cake and have it too. Taxes can be kept at a minimum, but roads cannot be built and maintained, nor can we have good schools on the same rate of taxation that obtained twenty years ago. To vote for a demagogue to make sure that the money voted in taxes will be wasted, for to put an office-seeking demagogue on the public pay roll is the worst sort of business.

Judge Hammond, of Augusta, Ga., is setting all the notoriety possible out of the visit of the South Carolina mob to his city a few weeks ago. That is all that his reiteration of his demand that Gov. Hardwick of Georgia exact an apology from Gov. Cooper of South Carolina amounts to.

The managers of the Republican machine do not seem to know exactly what use to make of President Harding. As a statesman he is a false alarm, and his official performances are of so mediocre nature that he cannot even furnish the ground work for second-rate publicity. The only way he can be kept in the public view is to have him chase around on vacation trips with tedious frequency.

A diversified farming programme will not insure prosperity to Sumter county—but the Belser programme, plus systematic hard work the year around will make Sumter county more prosperous than it ever was under the old plan of depending upon cotton for everything.

A reduction of the cotton acreage next year throughout the cotton belt is the only thing that will insure high prices for cotton in 1922. The short crop this year is due more to weather conditions than to the reduction in acreage. There should be a reduction next year of at least twenty-five per cent from the acreage planted this year.

If half the money that has been spent for gasoline, to say nothing of the money wasted on automobiles during the past twelve months, had been invested in wire

fences, pastures, dairy cattle and modern farm buildings the boll weevil would not be a serious menace to Sumter county. Automobiles and gasoline are necessities under present day conditions; but millions of dollars have been and are being wasted on unnecessary joy riding.

A black-snake whip is a drastic, but sometimes necessary remedy for an unruly tongue.

Truck driving pays bigger dividends than joy riding.

## QUOTA SYSTEM FAILS.

When the emergency restrictive immigration act was passed permitting entry into this country of a limited percentage of aliens from each country whose nationals seek our shores, many of its faults were recognized. Still, it was thought to be fairly satisfactory as an interim measure.

In actual operation it becomes more ludicrous and unsatisfactory with each succeeding month. Newspapers of September 1 carried the report of immigrant ships racing to harbor from just outside the three mile limit, where they had been in waiting for several days. Each captain was eager to be first to arrive so that his passengers could be dumped before the quotas for their lands were filled. There are so many hundreds more aliens desiring entrance than the quotas allow, that late comers must either be returned to their native shores or held on Ellis Island until the first of the following month gives them another chance.

The Greek steamship, King Alexander, succeeded in docking first. She carried 635 Greeks, while the Acropolis, which came in second, carried 134 Greeks. The Greek quota is exceeded in the first ship's 635.

It is a silly as well as trying situation. Immigration officials are conferring in an effort to find some way to enforce the law and at the same time avoid the undesirable effects of its application. Whatever they succeed in doing to solve the immediate problem, there should be one permanent lesson learned from it.

When congress reconvenes this month it should give early and sane immigration legislation as important a place on its calendar as the tariff and taxation already occupy.

## CIVIC CONTACT FOR FARM WOMEN.

Everybody knows that there is a fund of common sense among the farm women of America too seldom sought in solving the country's problem. The Woman's National Foundation proposes to remedy matters by a deliberate campaign to put the farm wife more completely in touch with civic betterment and welfare work. Working in connection with the extension work of the Department of Agriculture, the Foundation will attempt to make the farm women an active force in the club life of the nation.

Advices from the Department of Agriculture keep the country woman informed as to modern methods and machinery for doing all branches of her work, so that she may have spare time for development along other lines. The Foundation, in its turn, will help her to fill that spare time by leading her to active participation in public matters.

She will be kept in touch, through regular bulletins, with all legislation of especial interest to her sex, and with the current news on important topics. Through the Foundation she will be given a forum in which she will be encouraged to air her opinions. In every general referendum her advice will be sought as earnestly as that of her city sisters on all questions pertaining to public advancement.

The farm women themselves will benefit by any agency which brings them out of their shyness and isolation; but the nation will benefit even more by frequent contact with these clear-thinking, plain-speaking women.

## HUGO STINNES' WARNING.

German newspapers are criticizing Hugo Stinnes, by far the greatest figure in Germany industry and finance, for his failure to lend support to the republican government's campaign to bring about economic co-operation between the United States, Germany and Russia. The critics, who are "un-reconstructed," would exclude Great Britain from this co-operative movement.

Stinnes is wiser. In a statement just published in his Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung he argues strongly that it is only by co-operation with the United States and the United Kingdom that Germany can hope for industrial and commercial rehabilitation. Germany needs all the help the world can give her, he declares, and he adds shrewdly

that "It would be a catastrophe should antagonism arise between the United States and Great Britain." Nothing, he argues, can bring about the re-establishment of Central Europe and Russia but "their inexhaustible resources, combined with German co-operation."

It is easy to argue that the great German capitalist is not giving his countrymen advice altogether disinterested, but the fact remains that his statement of the situation is, if anything, too narrow rather than too broad. The re-establishment of the world, let alone of Central Europe and Russia, is contingent upon the continued accord of the United States and the British Empire. German co-operation will help, and so will French and Italian and Japanese co-operation, but the big thing is Anglo-American co-operation.

England must set her house in order—at home, in Ireland, India and Egypt. The United States, too, has plenty of domestic problems which cry out for solution. These things cannot wait. But if these two greatest and richest powers can work together, can avoid the catastrophe of a developing antagonism, the whole world will profit by their accord.

## UNIFORM AIR LAWS.

The conference of commissioners on uniform state laws which met recently at Cincinnati, discussed a uniform aviation act. Their discussion is of interest because it indicated a few of the legal problems which have come into being along with the newest form of transportation.

The act, as it stood at the end of the conference, includes recognition of the right to fly over private property, provided the flight is not so slow as to interfere with the use of the land. It requires that an aviator fly at a sufficient height to enable him to land at a recognized landing place in case of accident, and provides further for liability for damage if he does land on private property. Before the proposed law is presented to the American Bar Association for final approval and recommendation to state legislatures there may be other important requirements in it.

The right to fly over private property is of even more importance than appears to the casual reader. Sympathy for the aviator who falls in an accident is no less because one also sympathizes with the persons on the land beneath who also suffer injury. There is a growing feeling that flying should be done as little as possible over crowds of spectators or over city thoroughfares. The risk to many lives is too great. The fact remains that if an aviator is to fly any distance at all he is bound to fly over somebody's property and should have a legal right to do so, always with as many precautions as are possible. The early objection of many farmers that their livestock and poultry were frightened by aviators will probably disappear as those domestic creatures become as accustomed to airplanes as they are to automobiles. The possibility of actual damage is different and must be safeguarded against if there is any way of doing so.

## MEXICO PAYS.

The Mexican Republic owes a great deal of money in a great many quarters, and it has for many years. Since Porfirio Diaz, the strong man who brought Mexico its first ordered government, was ousted, back in 1911, the Republic has neglected interest as well as principal upon these debts, and this fact has not made the path any easier. European creditors of Latin-American states have always besought their governments to aid them in collections and time and again the United States has had occasion to invoke the Monroe Doctrine to prevent the seizure of customs houses, if not actual invasions. American creditors, in like predicament, have seldom found our government responsive to such appeals.

Now the Oregon government, by far the strongest Mexico has had in a decade, prepares to begin payment on its debts, and creditors in this country, for the most part in New York, are to profit. Oil taxes in the sum of 2,500,000 pesos have been deposited in the Mexican National Bank of Credit, and President Oregon announces that the money will be applied on foreign obligations. First payment will be made in October, by which time he hopes 5,000,000 pesos more will have been accumulated as a government reserve. If conditions continue stable, payments on both interest and principal of the foreign debt will be made with regularity.

It will be a long pull, for Mexico's debt approaches \$225,000,000, and years of civil war have well nigh wrecked industry and commerce in every corner of the Republic. But Mexico's wealth in natural resources is enormous. If Oregon can but keep order, there is hope for all concerned.

Plant Fall Oats Early. Clemson College, Sept. 5.—Best results are secured with fall oats when they are planted early. When seeded reasonably early oats make a better growth, giving more grazing for livestock if desired for pasture, more protection to the soil as a cover crop, and make a better yield in the spring. For the Piedmont section of South Carolina the latter part of September or first of October is the best time; for the coastal plains sections October is the best time according to Prof. C. P. Blackwell, agronomist.

If oats are planted for seed production they should be seeded alone, but if for cover crop or for hay, hairy vetch should be seeded with them. The hairy vetch not only improves the quality of the hay, but also serves as a soil improving crop because it takes nitrogen from the air and fixes it in the soil in a usable form.

Methods of Seeding. The most common practice is to seed oats in corn and cotton middles with a three-tube drill, or to sow broadcast and plow in with a cultivator or sweep. In sections where cotton does not make a rank growth and where it matures early it is a good practice to sow the cotton stalks as soon as the cotton is all out. This should be done with a large plow and with a weed hook or weed chain to help cover the plants completely. This will help materially also in the control of the boll weevil. After the land has been plowed, the oats may be seeded broadcast and harrowed in, or they may be seeded with a disc drill.

Oats are also seeded after corn frequently, and this is a good practice and may be done successfully if velvet beans are not grown in the corn. If velvet beans are grown in the corn, it will be necessary either to graze them off before planting oats or to chop them up with a heavy disc and plow them under. This will of necessity make the oat seeding later.

The best varieties of oats to plant are the Fulghum and the Applier, and the best rate of seeding is about two bushels per acre. Prehistoric Corn in Tennessee Stone Graves. Corn that grew in Tennessee in prehistoric times, possibly before Joseph put away his seven years' supply in Egypt, was unearthed recently by W. E. Meyer, of the Bureau of American Ethnology and sent to the United States Department of Agriculture for identification. During recent excavations in Davidson County, Tenn., Mr. Meyer came upon a number of stone slab graves containing mortuary vessels. Some of these held specimens of charred maize in fairly good condition. From the size and shape of the grains it was possible to identify the variety as Many-Rowed Tropical Flint, a form about half way between true flint and popcorn.

The same type of Indian corn occurs in the West Indies, and there is no question in the minds of specialists but that there was a very early communication between the West Indies and North America. Not only corn but beans, squashes, pumpkins, and tobacco are of tropical and subtropical origin. These staples, now so important throughout both hemispheres, found their way into North America and were cultivated beyond the Great Lakes in Canada long before the discovery of America. There is abundant evidence of communication between the West Indies and Florida, and up the Mississippi and its tributaries.

## How To Be Popular—And Where.

In New York—Pour something hard out of a bottle. It doesn't make much difference what it is—just so it's hard; i. e., hard to get, hard to drink, and hard to identify.

In Boston—Drop an "R" out of Harvard, and put it on the end of idea; speak of Emerson as intimately as you do of the leg man; go in strong for Boston common and copper preferred.

In Chicago—Mention casually the number of times you have been held up; take a dose of civic pride before or after every meal; invent a hat that won't blow off.

In San Francisco—Whenever you feel an earthquake shock, rush up to the first person you meet and ask: "Where's the fire?"—The Tatler.

The diversified farming plan, outlined by the committee of which Mr. R. B. Belser is chairman, and recommended for adoption by the farmers of Sumter county, does not include the planting of wheat. There may have been convincing reasons that actuated the committee to omit wheat from the program, but with the information in possession of the writer it seems that wheat is one of the necessary and logical crops to be planted by all Sumter county farmers under boll weevil conditions. As much money is sent out of the county for flour as for any other food stuff, and it has been demonstrated repeatedly within the past ten years that wheat can be successfully grown on any land that will produce a good crop of cotton. The people of Sumter county are obliged to have flour, and they may as well raise it at home as to buy it from the west. After the wheat has been harvested the same land can be made to produce another crop of corn or hay the same season. Sumter county can be made to produce all or the greater part of the flour required for home consumption and it will be a mistake to omit wheat from the farming program.

America is glad to learn that John Philip Sousa has not lost his hearing and hopes that he will write a few more inspiring and deafening marches to show how keen his ears are.—Chicago News.

## "Pros and Cons" of Bobbed Hair

Controversy is Carried to the People's Forum—the Newspapers

New York, Sept. 5.—Some people have begun taking bobbed hair seriously.

A few of them, apparently believing that the absence of long tresses outside the head leaves the impression that something is lacking within, have informed the world that bobbed hair and business efficiency don't mix. Several railroad offices have taken the same position as the Chicago department store which notified its feminine employees that they must either let their hair grow out or be let out themselves, and all manner of people are carrying the controversy to that good old democratic forum—the free-for-all column in the newspapers.

And here are some of the things they wrote the editors:

"Bobbed haired girls may not be vapid and silly, we don't say they are, but you can't get around the fact that they look that way. And, naturally, a girl that appears frivolous is not wanted in business, even though she may actually be serious minded."

"Girls have a right to wear their hair anyway they see fit, so long as it appears neat and respectable, and only a vapid and silly person would think for one moment that because the hirsute adornments were short and snappy, the owner was frivolous."

## "A Foolish Fad."

"Bobbed hair is just one of those foolish fads that that crazy crew down in Greenwich Village started. The women around the country really ought to know better than to imitate them, but you know how young girls are—they like to take up new things and you can't tell them anything. Maybe the offices that are putting a ban on bobbed hair will teach them a lesson—goodness only knows, they need it."

"Bobbed hair is not a foolish fad. It is the most sensible way for business girls to wear it. They don't keep looking at the mirror all the time and it gives them a chance to type a letter all the way from the 'replying to your favor' to the 'we beg to remain' without having to fidget around trying to keep strands from tickling the ears or blowing in the eyes."

"I don't know what this younger generation is thinking about. No girl with any sense would be going around wearing a bob for a minute that bobbed her hair improved her appearance. I always say that if the Lord had intended for women to have short hair He would have made them that way. Its just one of those fads, though, and there is no use worrying about it. The girls will soon get over it and come back to their senses."

## Is Sensible Fashion.

"Certainly the fashions of our day dress more sensibly than their mothers did, and bobbed hair is one of the most sensible parts of their appearance. It is cooler and more comfortable, and you don't have to stop work every few minutes to do it up. It requires only a few minutes attention each day and always looks fresh and neat, and this gives a girl more time for serious reading and things. Reformers that are always criticizing everything new get on my nerves. If some of the men had overheard me cursing with long hair they would think twice before trying to tell the young girls how to dress."

## And so it goes.

In New York the anti-bobs have confined their campaign against abbreviated coiffures to writing their opinions and talking about them. A few personnel directors of large concerns have said, with the precaution of requesting that their names not be used, that they were seriously considering regulations against bobbed-haired types. But that is as far as the matter has gone.

Some of the masculine employers gave up hope of regulating it when they learned that the girls could easily fool them. With a few rubber bands, a couple of switches, some hair pins and a comb the girls can camouflage their bobbed hair during business hours so that it looks prudently Victorian.

## Classing Cotton Before Sale Brings Growers Added Profit.

A profit of \$4,125,000 to cotton growers is the value put upon the demonstrations of cotton marketing conducted at 85 substations maintained within the last fiscal year by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with the state extension service and community organizations of cotton growers. Community organizations pay all the expenses of the substations, including the salary of the local classifier, who is employed by the federal department at a nominal salary of \$1 a year.

These local classifiers have classed approximately 450,000 bales of cotton within the year. In each case such information was indicated as to methods of selling and the factors influencing the grade, and therefore the value of a particular bale was given the grower with a view to encouraging the production of a superior article and improving the package and method of handling and selling.

Increases in prices received ranged from half a cent to 6 cents a pound, depending on the locality and whether the growers sold individually or collectively. Approximately 60,000 bales of cotton were sold collectively at an average gain of 4 cents a pound.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Colombian cabinet has resigned.

The principal value of an automobile seems to be in its shape—it is not worth much after being hit by a train.—Canton (O.) News.

## Georgia Mayor— or Indicted

Fitzgerald Official Charged With Train Wrecking

Fitzgerald, Ga., Sept. 5.—Nineteen men, including Mayor J. L. Pittman, of Fitzgerald, were indicted today by the Ben Hill special grand jury upon the black charge of "interfering with the strike and the wrecking of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad freight train recently near Cordelle with dynamite."

Of the nineteen men, two were engineers, two trainmen, ten shop employees, two conductors, one clerk and one fireman, all of the strikers at Fitzgerald.

The nineteen men, against whom true bills are returned, were J. L. Pittman, W. G. Oshorne, J. W. Hornsby, A. J. Dykes, F. W. Mayo, Jim Russell, E. R. Hall, Frank Waters, Lonnie Osborne, Ben Reid, E. L. Starling, Preston Ware, S. A. Morris, Alf Smith, John D. Huckleby, O. C. Fairfield and T. G. Sutton.

Special jurors had to be called, so many of the regular jury men being disqualified.

The evidence which was presented to the jury was secret, and the verdict carried with it no explanations. The conviction of Mayor Pittman with the case was not explained.

A through freight on the A. B. & A. Railroad recently struck a charge of some explosive, thought to be dynamite, as it passed over a small bridge into a cut near Cordelle, blowing six cars to bits. Seventy head of cattle were killed in this wreck, but none of the crew was killed. One negro was injured.

## A Big Chicken Ranch

Cheraw Men Expect to Sell Over \$25,000 a Year

The Cheraw Chronicle says: Mr. J. L. Crawford, jeweler, of Cheraw, who has recently built a modern California bungalow about two miles from Cheraw, is launching an industry in our midst which we trust will blaze the way for our farmers in the poultry business. Mr. Crawford has secured the services of L. W. Wertheim, of Blairsville, N. J., who has had 24 years' experience in raising chickens and is now president of the Susquehanna Poultry company, a large poultry ranch in New Jersey. Mr. Wertheim will come to Cheraw in September and will build and manage a poultry ranch at Mr. Crawford's home about two miles from Cheraw. The ranch will be stocked with 3,000 white Leghorn chickens, of the very best strain obtainable, and the equipment for housing and breeding is to be the latest and best models now used. For instance, the laying houses have electric lights installed equipped with switches that will automatically turn on the lights at 3 o'clock in the morning, thus giving the hens a 15-hour work day.

Mr. Crawford plans to sell non-fertile eggs for table use, hatching eggs by the setting, day old chicks and broilers. He figures he will market between 25,000 and 30,000 broilers a year.

Mr. Wertheim, who was in Cheraw a few days ago closing final arrangements, said that the climate here was ideal for the project and he was delighted with the prospect of making Cheraw his future home. The ranch will cover about 20 acres and will be nearing completion by October 15.

This will make two poultry businesses of note in Cheraw. Mr. H. R. Hickson, having for a number of years conducted a farm of possibly the finest show chickens in the state. His birds are always among the first prize winners wherever they are entered. He is planning to show in Norfolk, New York and other northern cities this fall.

## The Striped Tulips.

Among the late tulips are classes characterized by bewildering variations which planted in groups by themselves are one of the most interesting of all the races of tulips. These are known as byblossoms and bizzarres, with a newer class known as Rembrandts, which resemble the byblossom class but have the form of the Darwins from which they originated. The byblossoms come in shades of red, rose, pink and various lilacs, violets and purples striped, splashed, flamed and feathers with various colors. They are always striped with white or a lighter shade of the predominating color. The bizzarres are always found with yellow markings and maroons, browns, chestnuts and reds.

A strange type among the striped and variegated tulips is the parrots, enormous blooms with long fringed and slashed petals, the blooms so heavy that they bend the stems. These are in shades of yellow and red and are gorgeous subjects for cutting, being at their best in vases.

The seats in the court house certainly stand in need of repair—it is a long standing need.

The football squad of the High School has started practice. There are a large number of candidates for the team.

The majority of the county schools will open for the fall session next week. A few opened Monday.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Thirty representatives of various industries will sit in the approaching conference on unemployment. Secretary Hoover said today after conferring with President Harding.

The world moves steadily on, and if we ever get back to normal we'll probably be ashamed of the old paces.—Baltimore Sun.

Thunder, No Rain.—Headline. It doesn't do any good to swear about it.—Arkansas Gazette.

## Coal Mine Owners Blame Miners

Operators Issue Statement Denying Any Responsibility For Troubles

Washington, Sept. 5.—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America were charged with responsibility for the invasion of Logan county by armed miners in a statement issued here tonight by Ha Olmstead, chairman of the open coal field association of the coal field. The statement was charged to be in answer to that of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, which Mr. Olmstead described as "hypocritical and in many instances false and misleading."

Mine guards and private detectives are not employed by operators in the Williamson field, Mr. Olmstead said, adding that Mr. Gompers had "deliberately misrepresented conditions that have preceded and surrounded the attempted armed invasion."

The charge of Mr. Gompers that the uprising had been caused by the failure of the operators to put into effect the award of the government wage board, was characterized as "another falsehood." "The mine operators were under no obligation to do so," the statement said, "they having no sort of connection with the coal fields covered by that award."

"Nevertheless, the increases allowed by the United States government were adopted in this field promptly after the amount of increases had been fixed."

"It has never before been alleged that the strike in the Williamson field was due to wage adjustment or any cause other than to compel recognition of the United Mine Workers' organization."

"Coal is measured rather than weighed in this field because it is the easiest and most satisfactory method of accounting between the miners and the employees. The men have never asked to have the system changed. They don't want it changed."

The earnings per day, or week, or month are the real test. Such a statement comparing the earnings in the Williamson field with those in the unionized Kanawha field was submitted to the senatorial investigating committee in July. Possibly it was envy aroused by that exposure that caused the Kanawha miners to attempt an invasion of the non-union coal fields.

"Mr. Gompers makes himself ridiculous to West Virginians when he makes his plea about the miners protesting against lawlessness. In so far as at least he refers to the United Mine Workers. The miners themselves are generally law abiding. Every disorder that has ever occurred in the Mingo fields of West Virginia has been occasioned by the thugs and outlaws of the United Mine Workers' organization who came into the state to compel the unionization of these coal fields."

"The invasion of Logan county and the threatened invasion of Mingo county was not a spontaneous uprising. It was threatened and organized by the United Mine Workers' organization in the Williamson field as early as April and May, 1920."

"In the counties of Logan and Mingo, West Virginia, and Pike county, Kentucky, having an aggregate area of 1,633 square miles, and an aggregate population of 116,847 persons, there were not employed as many as 100 peace officers prior to the invasion by the organizers of the United Mine Workers. They were not needed."

"No ray of these peace officers were Baldwin-Felts employees, but included only regularly chosen deputy sheriffs and constables and other officers."

"When the United Mine Workers of America was formed in 1890 it was recognized as a lawful organization and continued as such until 1898 when they entered a conspiracy with the central competitive field to control the bituminous coal markets of the United States."

"Since 1912 it has been the policy of the United Mine Workers to compel, by the use of force in evi-

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## GET RICH QUICK

We believe it was P. T. Barnum who said "there is a sucker born every hour". It would surprise some folks to know how many "suckers" there are in Sumter county. They wanted to get rich in a hurry and fell a victim to some oily tongued fellow who made them believe he could turn their money over at a profit of 50 to 100 per cent. He did turn it from their pocket to his, and that was the last they saw of it.

There is no safer place to put your surplus money than in the Savings Department of a dependable bank, and this what we offer you.

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